

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

SATURDAY JULY 28

The promise of a garbage crematory is reassuring. Better late than never.

It will be broken China soon with several consuls at work gathering up the pieces.

At least China had the grace not to send delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

If it takes 60,000 Americans two years to not conquer 9,000,000 Filipinos how long would it take 80,000 allies to conquer 400,000,000 Chinese?

The enthusiasm of the California Chinese to fight the Boxers will be allayed as soon as they feel sure of adequate protection from the California mob.

If it were not for the criminal jealousy of a few of the powers Japan would put 100,000 troops on Chinese soil in a fortnight. She has the men to spare but Russia, France and Germany are afraid to let them do anything.

The Oregon made the trip to Kure, the Japanese naval station, in safety, and will be temporarily repaired for duty at Taku. It is a pity to send her to sea and possibly into a fight when out of complete repair but time is precious and the Government cannot wait two months for the big ship's permanent renovation.

The fine German cruiser Geier is welcome at Honolulu and the wish is common that she might be able to make a long stop. It is not often the port sees war-ships though time was when they came often and stayed long. When the cable has been laid and Pearl Harbor opened perhaps there will be a renewal of naval visitations.

The Manchurian Boxers are a much finer race of people physically than the Chinese who live in Hawaii and California. Most Manchurians are tall and broadshouldered, resembling the best types of the Norwegian. There is no doubt but that they furnish some of the best material for armies that the world has known.

If Sir Robert Hart is dead, as the dispatches indicate, China will have lost its most useful public servant. As chief of customs for many years Hart has supplied the public treasury with a steady and generous stream of gold. He was supposed to be proof against Chinese machination, but from all accounts he was trampled with the rest in the wine press of Peking.

The prophets are with us. Dr. Max Muehlenbruch, who foretold the destruction of the Maine and several other things, has the following of a local nature: "Hawaii will be as closely connected with California as New York now is. The year 1901 will see the time of steamship transit between foreign countries greatly decreased. There will be daily trips between San Francisco and Honolulu." Daily trips are a trifle too many to expect even with the word of prophecy behind them. Honolulu will be well enough pleased if it can be sure of weekly ones.

HAWAIIAN REVENUES.

Under the caption, "Governing in Hawaii," the News-Letter prints the following undigested paragraph:

The little band of planters who virtually govern Hawaii are often hard set to make their little schemes stick. Those of the natives who have votes have organized a party of their own which proposes to render all governments impracticable that do not recognize the old monarchy in some way. The powers of obstruction are great, and the native party has a few able leaders. Their proposed course may be very sullen, stupid and unprofitable on their part, but it is exceedingly natural under the circumstances. Then the revenue of the islands is in a bad way. It amounts to virtually nothing, and there is no way of increasing it under existing laws. There can be no tariff on the goods of the only country that supplies the Hawaiian market. The only alternative seems to be a land tax that would not suit the planters and might make them wish they had better understood all the possibilities of annexation. The engineer is sometimes hoisted with his own petard.

It is in the nature of news-away-from-home that the revenues of the island are in a bad way and that a "land tax" would be regarded as a novelty. Real estate has been taxed in these islands since the adoption, many years ago, of a modern fiscal system and the continuation of that method would not be regarded as a special hardship.

Nor is the News-Letter well-informed about the sources of Hawaiian revenue. It assumes that the country has depended upon tariff returns for the ordinary expenses of government, which is far from the fact. The tariff revenue was instrumental in piling up a surplus for emergencies, as witness the extra million it helped put at the disposal of the people when we had to fight the bubonic plague. But there was a very handsome sum derived from other sources as witness the following detail of taxes collected during 1899:

Insurance	2,882.00
Real Estate	384,593.70
Personal Property	377,076.02
Carriages	6,253.00
Carts and Drays	6,904.00
Dogs and Tags	6,141.00
Poll	54,828.00
Road	109,470.00
School	106,819.00
Ten Per Cent Penalties	8,821.35
Costs	1,517.00

Total \$1,068,117.27

Considering the enormous growth of Hawaii all of the items enumerated above can be properly increased. We shall also have much land to sell that will thereafter become taxable. Furthermore the old rate of outlay has been cut down by Federal assumption of custom house, postoffice, military and certain judicial expenses, that used to pull hard upon the island treasury. We save interest on the \$4,000,000 debt which the United States assumed. So, unless Hawaiians are foolish enough to organize counties and municipalities, thereby creating a great body of tax-eaters, to devour their substance, there is no reason why Hawaii should not continue to be solvent.

RESULTS OF ALLIED WARFARE.

It is going to be a good thing for the future peace of the world to have the powers show each other their military paces on the same ground. Many nations have been brought to grief or have caused needless wars by ignorance of the fact that soldierly virtues are given to them in no greater measure than to others. Insular conceit brings on more wars than cupidity. The French, inspired by the Napoleonic legend and by the fact that, in the great conqueror's time, there were no vassals more cringing than the princes of Prussia, went to war with the Germans as to a festival. Sedan and Metz taught them that the German people were no longer the vanquished of Jena and Austerlitz. Before the American Civil War the Southerners believed that one of their class "could whip five Yankees" and they plunged unhesitatingly into the fight that ended with their undoing at Appomattox. The Greeks underrated the Turks and the English the Boers. Undoubtedly if all these belligerents could have seen each other in the thick of such bloody combats as the ones at Tien-Tsin and Peking they would have sought some other arbiter than the sword for their own quarrels.

The gathering in China is of soldiers who need, and sadly need, the lessons of respect which brave men can teach each other. True, Englishmen are pretty well chastened by their experience with the Boers and the American idea of "licking all creation" is not what it was before the Philippine war. Still they will acquire a knowledge of continental and Asiatic soldiers which can do them no harm. As for the cocky Japanese it is time for them to learn that there is a mighty difference between the rabble they evicted at Port Arthur and the Russians, Germans and Americans who are breasting the Chinese storm in Chi-li. After the war of 1894-95 they affected vast contempt for the white man, especially the Russian. If their contempt shall give way to respect it will all make for peace. And so it will if French and German, Italian and Russian, American and German and so on through the international roster find in their Asiatic experience that warring with one another would not prove to be a holiday pastime.

The accession of comradeship and good will which we foresee among soldiers of many nations who are shedding their blood with common heroism, ought to make the future partition of the great Mongol empire easier than could otherwise be hoped for. Fortunately the powers, with the exception of the United States, have already marked out their spheres of influence. Russia has taken Manchuria with the common consent of Europe; Great Britain has reserved Wei-Hai-Wei, Hongkong and the eastern part of the Yang-tse valley; Germany has the better part of Shantung; France, Hai-Nan and that part of the Upper Yang-tse (Yun-Nan) which approaches Tong King; Japan, Po-Kien, opposite Formosa and Italy Che-Kiang. The lines of demarcation having been laid the powers ought to drop into their spheres of Chinese influence with as little friction as they did into their African preserves. It will all come the easier because of the allied experiences in warfare.

DR. KINYOUN'S RULING.

We cannot understand the course of Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal quarantine officer at San Francisco, if he is correctly reported to have given an order that all vessels arriving at that point from these islands shall be subject to quarantine inspection on account of the plague. That there is no plague in Hawaii ought to be well-known to Dr. Kinyoun who received an official notification that the bubonic quarantine had been raised on the last day of April after thirty days' cessation of cases and who must share the official knowledge of his local co-laborer, Dr. Carmichael, that there has been no recurrence of the malady.

Very likely the enemies of Dr. Kinyoun, in San Francisco, who are legion, have misrepresented him. He has perhaps ruled that ships from the outlying territories where peculiar conditions prevail and with which there is no cable intercourse, cannot safely be given the immunity from quarantine visits that is enjoyed by mere coasters. We believe that this rule is applied to ships entering Mainland ports from Cuba and Porto Rico. To be sure the political relations of those islands with the United States are not so intimate as ours, but when did intimate political relations ever ward off disease? Cholera might break out here today and infect some vessel leaving for San Francisco this morning. As Dr. Kinyoun could not be warned of the danger by cable, it would be his moral duty and probably his legal duty to board the ship on arrival and find out its condition and ours before allowing the passengers to go ashore. If he did not take this course what safeguards would San Francisco have against a very possible calamity?

OUR CHINESE COMPENSATION.

The United States Government disclaims the idea of taking Chinese territory. How far the policy is sincere and how far it is dictated by the needs of a campaign in which the President is on the defensive against the charge of imperialism, we cannot say. Governments, like women, reserve the right to change their minds; and what they may have denounced as "criminal aggression" at one time becomes "benevolent assimilation" at another.

It must be remembered that the United States is now a semi-Oriental power owing to its possession of the Philippines. While a few years ago no argument could have tempted the stay-at-home American people to plant their flag on Chinese soil such a course would now be in the line of a rational precaution. Whether willing or not the United States is a factor in the Far Eastern problem. It must keep a larger fleet on the Oriental side of the Pacific than on the Occidental side and this fleet would be at much disadvantage in war if it had to run back to Manila every time it needed coal or repairs. Dewey was in straits indeed when the British ordered him to leave Hongkong after the outbreak of the trouble with Spain, for his nearest possible base was Honolulu, 5000 miles away. There was nothing to do but attack Manila and he did so with fortunate results. But our sea commanders cannot always be expected to supply the lack of a base in that summary

way; the time might come when, if they did not have a station on the North China coast they would be forced, under harmful stress of circumstances, to do without.

If no territory should be taken by the Americans they would surrender their trade advantages for the promise, which might prove to be an idle one, of the open door. It is wise to have a door of our own, for then we can talk and practice reciprocity. Moreover, if America is to support missionaries in China it ought to maintain a place of refuge for them. Had we a fortress at Shang-hai-Kwan, for example, scores of American and other missionaries, who are now dead, might have been rescued from their enemies.

There is, too, the matter of compensation for damages done to American life and property during these terrible July days. For two Catholic priests slain, Germany seized Kiaochow. What shall the United States demand for the wiping out of its whole missionary establishment outside the treaty ports?

Perhaps nothing can be done now owing to the pending elections; possibly a long war will intervene before there can be any definite settlements in China at all. But when the time comes we hope the United States will act in the spirit of enlightened self interest, not unmindful of its trading rights and religious duties nor yet of its responsibility as a co-guardian of the peace in the great barbaric empire of the Mongols. In that event we shall yet see the Stars and Stripes raised over some strategic part of the Chinese northern littoral.

ADVERTISER'S NEWS OF TEN YEARS AGO

Ten years ago today the Advertiser published but a few columns of news. The fever for knowledge of current events had not reached Hawaii then. Kalakaua was on the throne and the tide of immigration had not yet set toward Hawaii with much strength. Today the Advertiser covers the local field as thoroughly as do the great journals of the Mainland and presents the news of all the world when steamships bring the dispatches.

It is interesting to kamaainas and to newcomers to contrast the happenings of a decade ago with those of the present. Below the Advertiser gives the news of July 28, 1890, as set down in this paper: Steamer Hawaii returned from the Molokai Leper Settlement at 9:30 p. m., having on board the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the settlement. Medical Inspector Woods of the U. S. F. S. Charleston stated he had visited the place fourteen years before and considered the improvements made since then were wonderful. The people were treated in the most generous manner. He was pleased with the excellent conduct of the settlement.

Mr. Justice Sanford B. Dole sentenced Lui, a New Hebridean, who murdered Charles Hiram, to hang on the first Wednesday of November, 1890. The House adjourned after being called together at 10 a. m.

Herbert Adams, Ph.D., publishes a letter inquiring whether ostrich farming would pay on Oahu. He thought they would thrive better in Oahu than in California.

Editorial on clipping from New Zealand paper, relative to the withdrawal of the subsidy for mail service between San Francisco and the Colonies on account of New South Wales refusing to join in the subsidy. Quoting Major Atkinson, the Premier, he said: "I cannot, however, believe that we are likely to be long without a good steam service between Auckland and San Francisco."

Rumors reached Marshal Hopkins that a number of men-of-war's men belonging to the battleship Charleston would "do up" the Honolulu police force. An extra guard was placed at the station house and the Marshal notified the Charleston.

Henry Edwards, an actor of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company which played at the Opera House, received a testimonial from the company, which was compiled prior to his departure from Sydney for Honolulu.

The question of a cable was agitated editorially.

Mr. Justice Dole presided at the Supreme Court July term. The King vs. Thos. Dunlap and Thos. Tilday, importing opium. Deputy Attorney General Creighton for the Crown; Paul Neumann and A. L. Rosa for the defendants. Case tried before a jury and defendants acquitted.

At Chambers—Mr. Judd, C. J., presiding. Estate of Emma Kaleleonalani, deceased. Petition to sell real estate.

Highly colored: Lady—"You have been drinking rum." Sandy Pikes—"Not a drop, mum." Lady—"But how did your nose get so red?" Sandy Pikes—"From drinking circus lemonade, mum."—Chicago News.

School-teacher—"What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow?" Bobby—"I kin, please." School-teacher—"Well, Bobby?" Bobby—"The home of the swallows is the stum-mick."—Tit-Bits.

Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y. York.

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can get more for his personal services if in strong and vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

YOU WILL NEED FOR YOUR OFFICE

**Desks
Chairs
Stools
Files**

And all kinds of Furniture.

**Wernicke
Book Cases**
CALL IN

**HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO.
QUEEN ST.**

AND SEE THE DISPLAY.

**METROPOLITAN MEAT CO.
108 KING STREET.
G. J. WALLER : : MANAGER.**

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHERS

—AND—

NAVY CONTRACTORS

Good Air. Good View. Good Health.

A special invitation is extended to everybody to visit Honolulu's most delightful residence site.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

Via Maxima. KAIULANI DRIVE—Apolly termed, the via Maxima or Grand Boulevard, and in itself an artistic piece of engineering—affords easy access to all points, as also scenic and marine views of exquisite grandeur at every turn.

Electric Railway.

Contracts have been let for material, and the work of construction, equipping and installation placed in the hands of a competent electrical engineer to be fully completed by June 1st. Having an independent power plant we are prepared to furnish electric power for lighting, heating and other purposes, to our home-builders at most reasonable rates.

As Promised. Our reservoirs are now completed and water mains laid so as to supply each lot. Permits for making water connections will be granted on application. An inspection of the attractive homes now building, or the names of purchasers of lots, will convince anyone that PACIFIC HEIGHTS is the choicest and most select of all the residence sites of Honolulu.

For further information, prices, terms, etc., apply at office of

BRUCE WARING & CO.
Progress Block.

The Lace House

Untill Wednesday, August 1st,

We shall offer a regular 50c hose, solid or drop stitch, for

25c Black, White, Tan, **25c**
ALL SIZES ALL SIZES

The best bargain for the money ever offered—UNTIL AUG. 1 ONLY.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

See our attractive window display of

FINE NECKWEAR

M. Brasch & Company.

The Honolulu Tobacco Company, Ltd. CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

Has Received per "Australia" from New York The World Renowned Brand of CIGARS

Lillian Russell,

PURITANOS. This ELEGANT CIGAR can be purchased for 5 CENTS ONLY. NONE BETTER TRY THEM